The Bloomington Observer.

"TAKE CARE THAT THE REPUBLIC RECEIVE NO DETRIMENT."

Vol. II. | Bloomington, Illinois, December 22, 1838. | No. 40.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

J. W. FELL.

OFFICE IN THE SOUTH WEST ROOM OF THE COURT HOUSE.

J. W. FELL, EDITOR.

TERMS—Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance, or if paid within three months from the time of subscribing.—Two dollars and seventy-five cents at the end of six months, and three dollars at the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be taken for a less period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued until it is paid for. Those who wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the time subscribed for, must give notice to that effect: otherwise they will be considered as desiring to continue subscribers.

Those who subscribe for six months only, must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding 12 lines will be inserted 3 times for one dollar, and for each subsequent insertion twenty-five cents. By the year, 1 square for nine dollars, and three dollars for every additional square. All advertisements except those advertising by the year to be paid for in advance.

All letters and communications must be post paid.

DAVID DAVIS. WELLS COLTON.

DAVIS & COLTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BLOOMINGTON, McLEAN COUNTY, ILLINOIS,

ARE associated in the practice, and will attend to all professional business confided to their care, in the counties of McLean, Macon, Tazewell, Peoria, Iatoam, and Livingston. Office, Front street, one door East of Armstrong & Palmer's store. june 17—tf

DR. JOHN F. HENRY,

HAS RETURNED HOME, AND OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO HIS FRIENDS.

mar. 31—tf

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS of dried Hides, for which a liberal price will be paid, by COVELL & WEED.

ap. 28—tf

JOHN W. CASEY,

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT, PEKIN, ILLINOIS.

REFER TO

Messrs. John Ward & Co.,
" Wisner, Gale & Co., } New York.
Nath'l Lord, Esq.
William Green, Cincinnati.
Wm. S. Vernon, Louisville.
Warburton & King,
E. & A. Tracy, } St. Louis.
C. Rhodes & Co.
John Tillson, Jr. Esq., Hillsborough, Ill.
Col. Gridley,
David Davis, Esq. } Bloomington.

mar. 24—tf

MOLASSES.

1 BBL. New Orleans Molasses. For sale by COVELL & WEED.

June 23—tf.

880 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

WITHIN, and near Randolph's Grove, McLean county, including an improvement of near 200 acres. Portions of the timbered lying within half a mile of four saw mills, on Kickapoo creek. The above land will be sold on accommodating terms, and may be divided to suit purchasers. Inquire of the subscriber.

JOHN MOORE.

Randolph's Grove, Sept. 1—6).

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

THE undersigned has located himself about fifty rods west of Joseph B. Harbant's, 3 miles south of Bloomington, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches. All work confided to his care will be done with neatness and dispatch, at the following prices, to wit: for making coats, from four to six dollars—pantaloons and vests, one dollar and fifty cents.—Military work of every description, cavalry or light infantry, done at the shortest notice.

JAMES CLARK.

N. B. Cutting done at the following prices, pantaloons and vests 25 cents, coats 50 cents.

April 28—tf.

12 BBLS. Dried Apples; 6 do. Peaches. For sale by COVELL & WEED.

June 23—tf.

LOOK AT THIS.

Valuable property in the Town of Bloomington and vicinity, and Lots in the Town of Clinton, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell the following described property, viz: house and lot, No. 79, in Allen's addition to the Town of Bloomington, corner of Centre and Grove streets, formerly the residence of Dr. Wheeler, a comfortable residence for a small family. House and lot, No. 86, in said addition to said Town, corner of Front and Lee streets, a commodious and suitable residence for a large family, with all necessary buildings, meat house, stable, &c. Lot No. 1 north west qr. sec. No. 23 N, R. 2 east, containing 80 acres, about one mile east of Bloomington, (prairie land.) Also an undivided moiety in the following lands, lying in and near Stout's Grove, owned by John F. Henry and myself, viz: the east half south west qr. sec. 11, T. 24 N. R. 1 east, 80 acres; west half north east qr. sec. 14, T. 24 N. R. 1 east, 80 acres: east half north east qr. sec. 14 N, R. 1 east, 80 acres; west half south west qr. sec. 2, T. 24 N., R. 1 east, 80 acres; one 80 of this land is timber, the balance first rate prairie, one 80 of which is within half a mile of the Town of Concord. A couple of lots in Henry's addition to Bloomington, to wit: believed to be 7 and 8, one on Main street continued, the other west of it. I will also sell two lots in the flourishing Town of Clinton, Macon county, to wit: (Nos. not recollected at this time, the deeds for the same being in the Clerk's Office at Decatur.) These lots are as valuable as any in the Town, one of which is situated on the Public square, the other a corner lot on one of the principal streets, a good situation for a business stand.

Also, 240 acres first rate prairie, 80 of which is timbered, from three-fourths to one mile distant therefrom on Long Point, viz: east half, north east quarter section 14, town 21 north, range 2 east, 80 acres prairie; west half, north east quarter section 14, town 21, north range 2 east, 80 acres prairie; and east half, south east quarter section 22, town 21 north, range 2 east, 80 acres timber.

I will sell a part or the whole of the above described property, on reasonable terms. Application can be made to the subscriber, residing in Bloomington. WM. MACON.

jan. 27—3t

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND MISCELLANY.

IT is a remarkable fact, that while the converts to the belief that Phrenology is true, have within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied, there does not exist on the American continent a single periodical whose object is to advocate its truth, repel the attacks made upon it, or answer the enquiries which even candid persons are disposed to make concerning it. And this is the more surprising since the materials already existing and daily augmenting, with which to enrich such a publication, are almost inexhaustible.

The science of medicine has its appropriate media through which to present to the profession and to students all the new facts which occur, and all the new theories which are advocated in the various institutions of medical science throughout the world; and it is proper that it should be so. The same is true of the other leading professions, of law, and of divinity. But, notwithstanding the important bearings which phrenologists know their science to have on medicine, and divinity, and law, there is no publication through which, as the appropriate channel, those bearings may be pointed out. It is true that some newspapers, and also one or two works of a less ephemeral character, do occasionally admit articles in favor of phrenology; but these do not meet the present necessity. A periodical which is avowedly *phrenological*—one, whose pages shall constitute a permanent depository of facts, and which shall be open for the expression of opinions and the record of principles connected with those facts, is now needed: and a strong feeling of this necessity, together with a belief that such a work is extensively demanded, and will meet with encouragement and support, has induced the publisher to present the prospectus of "The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany."

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and illustrative of the truth of phrenology;—to show the true bearings of this science on Education, (physical, intellectual, and moral;) on the *Medical* Treatment of the Insane; on Jurisprudence; on Theology, and on Mental and Moral Philosophy. On all these subjects there is encouragement to hope for contributions from several able pens;—while the resources of the editor himself will not, it is hoped, be found inconsiderable.

The religious character of the work will be decidedly evangelical: for one prominent object in giving it existence is, to wrest Phrenology out of the hands of those, who, in ignorance of its true nature and tendencies, suppose that they find in it an instrument by which to subvert the truths of revealed religion, and loosen the bonds of human accountability, and moral obligation. A frequent subject of discussion in our pages will therefore be, The Harmony between the truths of Revelation and those of Phrenology. And on the subject of the religious bearings of our science we respectfully solicit the enquiries and objections, not of cavillers, but of the truly candid, and the conscientiously fearful. Such correspondents we shall always welcome to our pages, and they will always be treated with kindness; as also, will honest and respectful objectors to Phrenology. But the captious and cavillers will ensure to them our silent contempt; and the ignorant pretender, who seeks to overthrow a science which he will not be at the pains to investigate, may expect a merited rebuke.

As our object is the establishment of TRUTH, we solicit the communication of facts which are supposed to militate against Phrenology; and we pledge ourselves to publish them, in all cases in which we have satisfactory vouchers for their genuineness; and in which all the facts in the several cases are furnished to us. But as we must form our own judgment of the cerebral development in all cases in which we express our opinions, it is obvious that we cannot receive, in these instances, the opinions of non-phrenological or anti-phrenological writers, as to the degree in which the several organs are developed:—we must, in every such case, see the head or skull, or a cast of it properly certified to be true to nature.

Original Essays on Phrenological subjects will form part of the Journal; as also, Reviews of Phrenological and Anti-Phrenological works: nor shall we fail to present to our readers such matters of interest and importance as may be found in foreign Phrenological works of standard excellence, and which are not generally accessible to the American public. Our facts we pledge ourselves shall be *bona-fide* such; and, as often as practicable, we shall accompany our descriptions with illustrative cuts. Indeed, we intend and expect that scarcely a number will be issued without two or more of such cuts.

To encourage Phrenologists of talent (and especially professional men who are Phrenologists,) to enrich the work with their contributions, we offer for *accepted* matter, as liberal a compensation per *printed page*, as is usually afforded by the very first periodicals in our country: but the editor does not promise to *endorse* all which his correspondents may communicate; nor all which he may admit into the work. In error, if serious, and especially if it affect the interests of morality and religion, he claims the right of correction, in the form of reply, or of the suppression of the objectionable matter; and communications for which compensation is expected, must be so prepared as to be fit for the public eye.

In conclusion, we may be allowed to say, that the pecuniary value of each number will depend much on the extent to which the work is patronised. It is not with the desire or expectation of gain that it is offered to the community, but from moral consideration: from a desire to know and promulgate *truth*. Hence should a large subscription list be obtained, a considerable proportion of the profits will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers. More frequent illustrations and embellishments will, in that case, be inserted, and the attractions of the work be thus multiplied.

TERMS.

1. The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany will be issued monthly, commencing on the 2d of October next.

2. Each number will contain at least 32 octavo pages, making a volume of not less than 284 pages; corresponding in point of mechanical execution with the best periodicals of the day.

3. The work will be furnished to subscribers at $2 per annum for a single copy; $5 (current in Philadelphia or New York) for three copies, or $10 (current as above) for seven copies will be furnished at $1.50 per annum; and to companies of eight or more of such, it will be reduced to $1.25 per copy, if sent to one address, and the subscription forwarded to the publisher free of expense.

N. B.—As funds are already deposited for sustaining the work *one year*, subscribers will incur no risk of loss by paying in advance; and for the same reason, subscriptions will be *invariably* required IN ADVANCE.

Money sent by mail, if enclosed in the presence of the post-master, will be at the risk of the publisher; but postage must in every case be paid.

To editors who will give this Prospectus one or two insertions, and forward a paper containing it to the publisher, the work will be sent for one year.

Subscriptions, and letters of business, may be addressed to the publisher, ADAM WALDIE, 46 Carpenter street, Philadelphia, and communications for the work to the Editor of the Am. Phreno. Jour., care of A. Waldie.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

The editor of the New York Herald thus speaks of the British Queen:

"The nearest view I had of England's Queen was in St. George's chapel, at Winsor. It was on a bright Sunday morning—very bright and very unusual for England. I stood in one of the long gothic corridors, leading into the Royal closet. A carpet was placed the whole length, and on each side a number of ladies and gentlemen took up their position to have a view also of the lovely young Queen. In a few minutes, the royal carriage drove up to the Gothic entrance—the Queen dismounted, and preceded by two footmen she tripped her way through the corrider or aisle, bowing and smiling to the company on each side of her, as she passed. She was followed by her suite, walking in Indian file, one by one. This was one of the best views I had of the Queen, for I happened to be standing on the very edge of the narrow carpet as she passed, and could not be more than three feet from her. She was dressed in a silk gown, with flowers—but no narrow sleeves. Over her shoulders she wrapped a plain shawl. She wore a simple white bonnet with red and white roses, her veil flung back. As she tripped down a few marble steps that led to the main avenue, I had a very fine view of her beautiful little feet and neatly turned ancle.

"She looked for all the world like a pretty little Knickerbocker girl, neatly, cleanly but most simply dressed, tripping down Broadway, on her way to the Dutch Presbyterian Church in Nassau street.—She is small; but her figure is beatifully proportioned; her air most amiable—her cheeks very fair—exceedingly so—her mouth small and delicate—her lips rosy, like a May morning—her face slightly oval—and the color of her hair—it is impossible to give it a name—but I should say it was something between auburn and chesnut, perhaps *a light chesnut.*

Washington, (O.) Nov. 3.

MILK SICKNESS.

A Probable Discovery.—This is a disease peculiar to many parts of Ohio, and the other Western States, and the cause has hitherto been unknown. During the present season, it has been unusually common, and terminated in many instances fatally.

Mr. John Rowe, for many years a citizen of this county, a careful observer and a practical farmer being persuaded that he knew the herb that caused the sickness of cattle, determined to attempt an experiment. Accordingly, on the first day of October, he selected a sucking calf that had never been out of his clover field—gathered a quantity of the herb, and commenced feeding the calf. For a short time it would not eat of the herb; but nothing else being given it, and cutting it fine, the calf ate plentifully. The herb being given it regularly, in about two weeks the calf gave evident signs of being affected. That it had what is usually called "the Trembles," does not admit of a doubt. The calf has been seen by many, and all who are familiar with the disease, admit the fact. The calf has since died of the experiment. Mr. Rowe's family made use of the milk of the cow during the whole season.

Dr. Howells, an intelligent physician of this place, has since been engaged in making other experiments. A gill of the extract was given a pig, at different times, which caused death in about 12 hours.—On examination, it was found that inflammation had been produced, and that the lining membrane of the stomach bore evident marks of mortification. Dr. H. is progressing with other experiments.

The herb that has been used, is one that grows, not in the prairies and low ground, but on the higher land adjoining. It grows from 6 inches to 30 in height, the leaves putting forth about two thirds of the upper part of the top, on which is a bunch of small blossoms. The leaves have a stem of about one inch in length. The botanic or common name of the herb is unknown.

A portion of this herb has been forwarded to Dr. Drake, of Cincinnati, for the purpose of being analysed, and we hope soon to know more of this matter. From the experiments made, and those that are in progress, it is highly probable that a valuable discovery has been made.—*Circulator.*

From the Backwoodsman.
Nov. 21.

THE GREAT WESTERN.—Every body, in Europe and America, has heard of the wonderful steam ship that bears the above name. It is celebrated, not only on account of its being the first ship propelled by steam across the Atlantic, but also for its immense size, and the excellence of its accommodations. Its engines are upwards of 400 horse power, and its tonage greater, perhaps, than any other vessel on the ocean.

Though Illinois is nearly a thousand miles from the seaboard, yet we, too, can boast of our "Great Western." The following article in the "Boston Times," will explain our meaning.

A Second Ark.—A correspondent informs us that a gentleman in Dorchester, named Fessenden, is constructing a vehicle for the purpose of removing his family (nine in number) to the west, on a novel plan. It is to be 17 feet in length, 10 feet high, and about 6 feet in width, and is constructed so as to contain accommodations for cooking, sleeping and washing; and after their arrival at Illinois, can be used as a house until one of better proportions can be constructed.—What will not Yankee enterprise undertake? Old Noah never dreamed of opposition to the line of building arks.

This immense vehicle has arrived safe at Bluffdale, in this county. We have had a view of it, and can testify that the statement given by the times is not the least exaggerated. Its inside contains a space of not less than 1020 cubic feet—quite sufficient for a small dwelling. It was accommodated with a place for cooking—for beds—in short, with every convenience a family could desire.

As might be expected every where on the route it excited universal attention, and hundreds examined the "moving house." In Morgan county, it is said that among the many who went to see it, was the Governor of Illinois who expressed much gratification and gave it the name of "The Great Western." As this name is peculiarly appropriate, and was conferred by our chief magistrate, we choose to retain it.

Mr. Fessenden finds no want of good houses in Bluffdale, and is about to dismantle this immense structure, in which his family, during a long and tedious journey, have enjoyed all the comforts and convenience they could have had at home around their own fireside.

We would advise other emigrants from the east, especially those who set out late in the season to adopt the same plan. If their destination should be a new and unsettled part of the west, they would find their moving habitation of great benefit to them after they had arrived at the place where they intended to settle.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

It is with great diffidence that I assume the responsibilities devolving upon the Executive of this State; and while I regret that the choice of the people did not fall upon some more competent individual, I can only promise, in the discharge of the duties which my station enjoins, unremitted vigilance and my best exertions to maintain and promote the public welfare generally. In carrying out such measures as will be most conducive of, and subservient to, the various interests of the State, I shall confidently rely upon the joint wisdom and co-operation of this General Assembly.

Duly impressed with a sense of the solemn trusts which the partiality and kindness of my fellow-citizens have induced them to confide to my care, it is to me, as I doubt not it is to each of you, a source of infinite gratification to contemplate the present prosperous and happy condition of our State and the country generally.

The mighty energies and inexhaustible resources of the nation have enabled it, in a much shorter period than could have been expected, to overcome the pecuniary embarrassments and pressure occasioned by the mismanagement and over-action of the Banks. Specie payments have generally been resumed, confidence is restored, commerce and business have revived, and every circumstance affords convincing evidence of a season of prosperity and plenty. Amid the calamities and difficulties from which the country has just emerged, Illinois has been particularly fortunate. While the advancement and growth of other States have perhaps been retarded and checked, she has kept steadily on in the march of improvement, rapidly increasing in population and wealth, her enterprising and industrious citizens always reaping the richest rewards for their labor, and receiving the highest prices for every species of production and property. Her prospects are truly bright and flattering. Possessing in an eminent degree the advantages of navigation, blessed with a soil of almost unequaled fertility and admirably adapted to all the purposes of cultivation, with a surface inviting the construction of Internal Improvements, and inhabited by an enterprising and thriving population, with wise and judicious legislation, she will in a few years be second to no State in the Union.

The history of government, however, demonstrates that a system of legislation to be efficient and salutary, must provide for the moral and intellectual as well as the physical condition of the community. The most effectual means of advancing the interests of a people, and developing the resources of a country, is the general diffusion of knowledge. This is true under all forms of government, but more especially in a Republic. In order to maintain republican institutions it is indispensably necessary, that the community be sufficiently intelligent to comprehend their own rights and obligations and the fundamental principles of Government. This can only be attained through the medium of an enlarged and comprehensive system of Common Schools; and to this subject I beg leave most respectfully, but most earnestly, to solicit your attention.

The School Fund of the State, exclusive of 16th sections, amounts to six hundred and fourteen thousand six hundred and seventy-seven dollars and thirty-eight cents, and provision has been made for distributing the interest arising from it among the various townships in a ratable proportion to the number of inhabitants.

Owing, however, to imperfections in the acts, or to the indifference of the people, but a limited portion of the townships have availed themselves of the advantages thus afforded.

I would, therefore, respectfully recommend that such a disposition be made of this fund, as will amply secure the principle, and at the same time yield the greatest possible amount of interest, and that the various acts for establishing and maintaining a general system of Common Schools be carefully revised and amended.

There are few measures in which the people are more deeply interested than the faithful management of the Banking institutions of the State.—The regulation of Banks in general, is a question of the most perplexing and difficult nature—one which has baffled the exertions of the wisest and most profound statesmen both of this country and of Europe, and one which at present remains in a very unsettled and imperfect state. The whole history of our Government, and especially the occurrences of the last few years, prove that the principles upon which the Banking institutions of the United States have been chartered and conducted, are radically and fundamentally defective. Under a judicious and well regulated Banking system I am persuaded that no exigency or vicissitude that could possibly happen would render a general suspension of specie payments necessary. And such a measure, instead of being sanctioned by Legislative enactments, should be carefully guarded against, and when resorted to, by the Banks should be punished with the utmost rigor. All acts authorising such suspensions, and relief laws in general, are so many acts legalising the violation of law, and of moral obligation, and cannot fail to exert a pernicious and corrupting influence upon the morals of the people. Among the various defects in the Banking system, I regard the following as a few of the most prominent: the difficulty of exacting from them a strict and rigid compliance with the provisions of their charters and of compelling them by process of law to meet their various obligations and contracts—the impossibility of preventing them from using their power and influence to affect and control the politics of the country.

Another and perhaps more serious objection is, that they often confine their accommodations and loans to speculators and large dealers, to the exclusion of the more numerous classes of the community, who are, in turn, compelled to borrow of those individuals at an advanced and frequently enormous interest.

These being my sentiments in relation to Banks generally, I am of opinion that the deep interest the State has in those institutions, as the depositories of its various funds, and in consequence of the large amount of capital it has invested in them, together with the interest the community for whom you are assembled to legislate must feel as the holders of their notes would warrant you in enacting such penal statutes as would compel them to confine themselves strictly within their legitimate spheres of action, and in instituting, and from time to time repeating, such examinations into their condition and conduct as will most effectually prevent any abuse of their privileges and secure the interest of the State and people.

The subject of Internal Improvements is one of absorbing interest to the people, and one which merits your most serious and patriotic consideration. The signal success which has attended our sister States in the construction of their extensive Systems of Improvements can leave no doubt of the wise policy and utility of such works. They open new channels of commerce and trade, furnish the farmer and mechanic the means of transporting the products of their labor to market, develop the natural and hidden resources of the country, and stimulate the enterprise and industry of the people.

In view of these great and numerous advantages, the General Assembly of this State, at its last regular session, adopted a general System of Improvements, to be constructed and owned exclusively by the State. In the principles and policy of this plan, contrasted with that of joint stock companies and private corporations, I entirely concur. Had I occupied my present situation at the establishment of this system, I would have recommended its adoption on a less extensive scale, and the construction of the most important works first. Under the present plan of proceeding however, near two millions of dollars have been expended, and whatever diversity of opinion may now exist as to the expediency of the system as originally projected, all must admit that the character and credit of the State forbid its abandonment. I shall therefore submit it for your consideration, and should you in your wisdom adopt any modifications which will render it more useful and better suited to the condition and wants of the country, they will meet my hearty co-operation and approval; and whatever course may be pursued, I would recommend a rigid economy in the expenditure of the funds of the State.

The Illinois and Michigan canal is a subject of great importance to this State, and the country generally. No one measure would so directly and so materially advance the commercial, agricultural and manufacturing interests of the whole State as the completion of this stupendous work. The most liberal and enlarged course of legislation in regard to it should be uniformly pursued, and every prudent means employed to promote its vigorous prosecution and speedy completion.

The draining and improvement of the American Bottom, although a local measure, is one of a very laudable nature, and one which would materially advance the interests of that and the surrounding country. This and the improvement of the river bottoms, generally, merit the encouragement of the Legislature, either by memorializing Congress to donate the unsold lands lying within them, or in any other manner that may harmonise with the general interest of the State.

The question of the currency, which has so long agitated and still continues to agitate every portion of the Union, is one which so deeply involves all the great interests of the country, that it perhaps merits an allusion here. Upon this subject, and upon the policy of the late and present administrations of the United States Government in general, I differ greatly in opinion with my worthy and much esteemed predecessor. In relation to the currency, three distinct measures have been proposed—the continuance of the State Bank deposite system—the incorporation of a National Bank, and the establishment of an Independent Treasury.

The injuries and losses which have resulted to the Government and people, by the failure of the State Bank deposite system, are sufficient to deter a considerate and prudent community from its longer continuance. This is so manifestly true, that throughout the whole extent of the country, but few advocates for this measure can be found, and even those few seem to advocate it for political effect and to subserve party purposes, rather than with any real expectation of its ultimate success. The final issue, therefore, seems to be between a National Bank and an Independent Treasury; and under these opposite measures, the two great political parties of the country have ranged themselves. It is truly astonishing, to my mind, that between these two measures an intelligent and enlightened public should hesitate. The in-

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corporation of a national Bank, under any of the various forms which have been proposed, I should regard as among the greatest calamities that could befall a free people. The creation of such an institution, as the fiscal agent of the Government, would be unconstitutional, irrepublican and dangerous.

In relation to the unconstitutionality of this measure, I do not entertain the slightest doubt. The Congress of the United States is a body which owes its existence to, and derives all its powers from the Constitution. These powers are of two kinds, those which are expressly delegated and those which are incidental and necessary to the exercise of delegated powers.

The power to incorporate cannot be regarded as an incidental contingent power, to be derived by implication and construction, but as a distinct, independent substantive power, and one that absolutely requires an express grant as the power to declare war. That the Constitution expressly delegates to Congress no such power, every individual who has ever read it must know.

These considerations afford to my mind conclusive evidence that this power was neither directly nor indirectly delegated to Congress by the Constitution, and that, in the language of that instrument, it was reserved to the States respectively; and that for that body to exercise it would be a manifest violation of the Constitution and an act of flagrant usurpation. All acts of incorporation and charters, creating monopolies in granting exclusive privileges, operate unequally and unjustly upon the community, and tend to the establishment of fictions and unnatural distinctions in society. The legitimate and inevitable effect of the privileges which have been extended to banking institutions, both by the National and State Legislatures, is to throw wealth and Commercial influence into the hands of the few to the exclusion and injury of the many, and to create and perpetuate a moneyed aristocracy in the country, which is openly at war with equal, simple republican principles upon which our Government was founded and should be administered.

An institution owned either by the Government or by individual stock-holders, with the privilege of using and loaning the public moneys and possessing capital, power, and resources sufficient to regulate the currency of the country, could not fail to prove dangerous and ultimately destructive to the rights and liberties of the people. A Government Bank would concentrate in the General Government an undue and perhaps fatal amount of power,—would give a new impulse in the tendencies to centralism and consolidation which are already sufficiently strong, and would entirely defeat the objects for which that Government was instituted. The plan of a private corporation upon such a scale is equally objectionable. The late United States Bank was measurably an institution of this kind, and its history should forever deter us from creating another. We have seen it violating the provisions of its charter, defying the authorities of the Government, interfering with the politics of the country, corrupting the public press, bribing the members of Congress, waging war upon the National Executive, and, by wanton panics and pressures, attempting to subdue the republican spirit of the people and coerce them into a submission to its re-charter.

Such was the conduct of an institution of moderate capital and limited resources. What, then, have we not to fear from one of almost unlimited power? Every dictate of wisdom and experience forbids its establishment. The tremendous influence such a great central moneyed power could wield, would enable it not only to regulate the currency, but to control the entire commercial and political interests of the whole country to render itself superior to the authority of the Government and people, to determine our policy at home and abroad and dictate the terms of peace and of war. The present condition of the currency and the interests of the country generally seem to require the establishment of an Independent Treasury, and the collection and disbursement of the public revenue in specie. This measure, without increasing the influence of any department of the Government, or concentrating power any where, will be attended with the most beneficial results. It will dissolve the connexion between the Government and Banks—a connexion as unnatural and dangerous as the union of church and state—and amply secure the public funds, give to the General Government that degree of freedom and independence which was contemplated by the constitution, and by creating a constant demand for specie, elevate the precious metals to a proper degree of importance, restrain the banks from over issues, insure a sound and uniform circulating medium, diminish the temptations to extravagant speculations, and effectually secure the people from a recurrence of revulsions and panics and pressures in the market.

There are various other subjects pertaining to the general interest and policy of the State, which deserve your attention, some of which have been presented in the late communication of my predecessor; and others will present themselves during the progress of your legislation.—I shall therefore conclude by reminding you that her condition seems peculiarly to require the vigilant and protective care of the Legislature; and hope that all sectional prejudices and local interests may be merged in the general welfare, and that harmony and unanimity may characterize your deliberations, and that they may result in promoting the prosperity of the whole State.

THOMAS CARLIN.

Vandalia, December 7, 1838.

The Current of the Ocean.—Galignani's (Paris) Messenger states that a sealed bottle was picked up at Nieuport, near Ostend, on the 15th of October containing a writing in English to the effect that it had been thrown overboard from the British Queen, on the 10th of August, ten days from New York, in 55, 33 N. lat. 44, 23. W. long, in order to ascertain the current of the ocean.—The bottle had, therefore, drifted about 1,500 miles in two months.

A tremendous Rattlesnake, found near Huntsville, Ala., is thus described in the Democrat:—"Length, 11 feet 9 inches, circumference in the largest part of the body, 19 inches; 9¼ inches around the head; 3 inches around the first rattle: 2 around the last; length of the whole series of rattles, 3 feet eight inches; number of rattles 83; length of the two poisonous fangs, two and three-fourth inches; weight, thirty-seven and a half pounds; and yielding nearly five quarts oil."

THE OBSERVER.

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1838.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We are indebted to the politeness of the Hon. R. M. Young for a copy of this important document. It was however received too late for this week's paper. It shall appear in our next.

GOV. CARLIN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

We refer our readers to the 1st page of the present number, for a copy of the above address.—On the subject of the currency, and of national politics generally, it will be found thoroughly Loco Foco. In reference to our system of Internal Improvements, it is such a document as we are pleased to find coming from the Executive Department of our young and flourishing State.

GOV. DUNCAN'S MESSAGE.

STRICTURE No. I.

In publishing this document in our last weeks paper, we adverted to the Ex-Governor's hostility to our present system of Internal Improvements—promising in a subsequent number to notice some of his objections. "My chief objection," says he, in speaking of the original passage of the Bill, "it will be remembered was the effect I anticipated it would have on the purity of elections, and the action of the Legislature.' 'The short experience we have had of the operations of the system, he contends, has fully realized the soundness of this objection; and hence his continued opposition.—That the tendency of carrying on, by the State, a system of Internal Improvements, is to increase the patronage of the government, and thereby to give to the dominant party the means of exerting an influence on popular elections, cannot admit of a doubt. Nor can it be doubted, on the other hand, that that influence has, in very many instances, been turned against the party having the ascendency—and against the very individuals, who from their position might naturally be supposed to be benefited by it. The mode universally adopted in the letting of contracts, and in the distribution generally of the State patronage, is such, as utterly to preclude the possibility of the party in power monopolising all the advantages, in a political point of view, of measures of this kind.—For instance, how is it possible for a commissioner, in the letting of contracts, to confine those contracts to his political friends, to the exclusion of those who are opposed to him on party grounds, when in a great majority of cases the contractor is a stranger, of whose politics the commissioner is utterly ignorant —and when too, he is solemnly sworn to let them to the lowest bidder, irrespective entirely of his opinions on that or any other subject. We are aware that it may be said that *there are* individuals, who in their zeal to subserve the interests of their party, forget the solemnities of an oath, and in defiance of all restraints, legal or moral, are intent only on perpetuating their power. This is unfortunately too true; and there are individuals too, who have been constituted the sworn guardians of the people's rights—who have committed treason against their liberties and trampled under foot their dearest interests. But does this afford a sufficient argument for the abolition of all *government?* Surely not. The chances of detecting such glaring infractions of moral and official duty—as those alluded to, in the case of a commissioner, are too great to admit of their being perpetrated to any extent, with impunity. Where such gross official misconduct exists, detection must follow,—and it may well be doubted whether a party does not lose more than it gains by sanctioning, in any way, such flagrant derelictions of duty. We are however free to admit, as already observed that the natural tendency of carrying on a system of Internal Improvements, by the State, is to increase its patronage—and thereby to strengthen the *party*, in power.—We will admit further that this increase of government patronage, so far as it is made to subserve the interests of a party instead of the State, is seriously objectionable. But to what law, or measure of public policy that was ever devised, will not objections apply? None certainly. Perfect and unalloyed good, as the result of any measure, never was, and we may reasonably infer, never will be, attained by man. He who expects it deserves our commisseration for his profound ignorance of the world he lives in. And who who opposes whatever is imperfect, will find himself arrayed in hostility to every thing that is human. Law, Government, Religion—nay every thing that is not an emanation direct from Deity itself, will encounter his opposition.

The question then to be determined, in deciding upon the propriety of any given measure, is not, is it free from all objections, or, in other words, *is it absolutely perfect.*—but, will it be productive of a greater amount of good than evil; and is it the best *practicable* mode of effecting the object in view.—Such were undoubtedly the views taken not only by the Legislature of Illinois, but of every other Legislative body, in deciding upon the expediency of embarking in a system of internal improvements, or, of any other measure whatever.—Such were the views taken by the illustrious Clinton, in projecting that magnificent work, the Hudson and Erie Canal.—Had the great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, instead of anticipating the happy results of their respective systems of internal improvements, in developing their immense dormant resources, facilitating commerce, and in imparting new life and vigor, to every branch of industry regarded only the *objections* of captious opponents, their splendid thoroughfares of trade, their Rail Roads and Canals—the most enduring monuments of their wisdom and greatness—would never have had an existance, their immense forests would yet remain unsubdued, and where all now is gladness, life, and activity, nothing would be heard but the yell of the savage, or the howl of wild beasts.—But fortunately for the welfare and happiness of the people, of those flourishing members of our confederacy—they acted from higher and more enlarged views of public policy. They were not detered from the performance of measures replete with the most beneficial consequences to community, because there were some evils attending them.—There existed in these States the same objection to engaging in works of this kind that is now so strenuously urged by the Ex-Governor of Illinois. But will any one attempt to hold up in competition to, the incalculable blessings resulting to the citizens of these States from their works of internal improvement—the injuries which any party may have sustained in its petty and contemptible squabbles for power and patronage?—If so, we can only say, his vision is too circumscribed, his views are too contracted, to be the chief magistrate of a great and growing State.

Having noticed the objection, contained in the message referred to, to the prosecution by the State, of a system of Internal Improvements, we shall notice in our next the substitute it proposes.

NORTH CAROLINA.

In the Legislature of this State the whig party have succeeded in the election of their candidates for Speaker, in both Houses. Their majority on joint ballot is fifteen.

The only business of importance as yet transacted in Congress, of which we are apprised, is the election of a clerk to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Franklin, which occurred on the 3d inst. H. A. Garlan, Adm. was elected.—Majority 2.

We observe in our Eastern exchange papers several notices of sales of real estate in the city of New York, at prices at least as high as at any former period—not even excepting the time of the late inordinate expansion in the currency. This is undoubtedly attributable in great measure to the influence which the General Banking Law of New York has had on the moneyed affairs of the country. Under the provisions of that law a large number of Banks have gone into operation, augmenting the banking capital of the State to the amount of several millions of dollars. This increase of bank capital together with the general improvement in the currency, by the resumption of specie payments will exert a favorable influence on price of real estate throughout the country generally. In a late New York paper we observe that the Banking House known as Joseph's Building, in Wall street, has been sold for the sum of $223,000. It was purchased by the American Trust Company—and is to be occupied, as formerly, as a Banking House. At no time, is it believed, would the building have commanded a higher price. The beneficial effects, on the price of real estate, of a return to a sound and healthy state of the currency, will we trust, soon be felt in Illinois.

(From our Vandalia Correspondent.)

Vandalia, Dec. 14th, 1838.

Editor of the "Observer."

I again attempt to while away the tedious hours by addressing myself to you in the character of a correspondent; though I must confess that it would require great fruitfulness of mind to collect matter sufficient, at this time, to interest your readers in any very great degree. The Legislature is preparing to do a great amount of business, though it has not as yet done much. No question has yet arisen, (entirely apart from personal considerations,) to test the strength of the two parties; but if permitted to hazard the opinion of a spectator and close observer of what is passing around me, I would say that the whigs nothing daunted by their late defeat in the House in the election of a Speaker, (being beaten by one vote only,) seek occasions to test their strength rather than to avoid it. The topic of debate in the House at this time, is the propriety of changing the revenue law. The Constitutionality of the present mode of valueing lands is questioned by many. Able arguments have been made by Messrs. Baker, Hardin and Ficklin, in favor of the present mode, and by Messrs. Williams, Henderson and McClutchen, against it. Their efforts on both sides are worthy of the reputations of the individuals who made them. Our glorious system of Internal Improvements will suffer no injury from the action of the Legislature during its present session. Its friends are firm and uncompromising; its enemies, timid and fearful of responsibility.

I am proud in the thought that I am a citizen of Illinois; and that her people have proven their capability of governing themselves. Our Legislature is composed of a very respectable and talented body of men; and it gladdens the heart of the patriot to behold that talent nobly exerting itself in the cause of a confiding people, in assisting them in their onward march to wealth and greatness.

I should be happy to visit your town, but circumstances at present forbid. It is handsomely situated, I am informed, on the line of the great Central Rail Road. In the advancement of your interests, your Senator and Representatives will, I am confident do their duty. I have an agreeable acquaintance with them.

Yours respectfully,

S. C.

J. W. Fell, Esq.

Editor of the Observer.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

Elections—Richardson, Parish, Murray, Ross, and Gibbs.

School Lands and Education-Gatewood, Browning, Churchill, Davidson, Mills, and Butler.

Internal Improvements—Hacker, Gatewood, Peck, Wood, Mills, and Parish.

On the Judiciary—Davidson, Browning, Little, Harrison, Thomas, and Turney.

Internal Navigation—Herndon, Greer, Blackwell, Hamlin, Parrish, and Allen.

Public Roads—Borough, O'Rear, Murray, Nunnally, and Hunter.

Canals and Canal Lands—Thomas, Warren, Harrison, Stadden, and Mitchell.

Finance—Peck, Hacker, Johnson, Blackwell, and Herndon.

Public Accounts and Expenditures—Ross, Witt, Greer, Hamlin, and Monroe.

Military Affairs—Turney, Servant, Moore, Weatherford, Johnson, and Nunnally.

Salines—Fithian, Gibbs, Hunter, O'Rear, Fletcher and Gaston.

Petitions—Wood, Butler, Little, Warren, Weatherford, and Richardson.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Fletcher, Stadden, Allen, Servant, and Mitchell.

On the Penitentiary—Churchill, Fithian, Gaston, Witt, and Borough.

Enrolled Bills—Hackelton, and Monroe.

At an election for State Treasurer of Mississippi, which took place a few weeks since, Dr. Silas Brown, Whig, beat his Van Buren opponent, Col. Fall, 1587 votes! So much for loco-focoism in Mississippi.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

N. Biddle has purchased 50,000 Chinese Mulberry trees, and is going largely into the silk line.

Refinement of the Press.—An eastern paper contains the faithful narrative, outrageous details and leading causes of no less than 14 murders.—The editor who wastes paper for such purposes should be sent to Timbuctoo.

Mormonism.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, says, "We perceive by the London papers, received yesterday, that a number of Missionaries from the Mormons went on to England lately, and are there preaching their doctrines with some considerable success.

Emancipation and Colonization.—Edward Curd, Sen. recently deceased, of Logan county, Ky. by his will emancipated 15 slaves, two of them unconditionally, and the others on the condition that they emigrated to Liberia and remained there.—He left them $50 each to defray their expenses to that country. They have determined to go.

There is a very remarkable echo in the villa Simonnetin, near Milan. It repeats a pistol shot no less than eighty times. Napoleon often amused himself by repairing to this villa, and firing shots there. The echo he declares was the most remarkable thing he had ever heard.

The Madisonian says: We have the most cheering accounts from the Old Dominion. She will go against the Sub-Treasury, 4 to 1. We conjure our friend in other States to stand firm. All will yet be right. Events are hurrying to an important crisis; and the end to which affairs are tending will astonish the dreamers.

The Count de Survilliers is about to become a resident of Philadelphia, and intends to erect a handsome mansion in the course of the next summer.

Ages of Presidential Candidates—President Van Buren is now 56 years of age, Gen. Wm. H. Harrison 65; Hon. Henry Clay 62; Hon. Daniel Webster 56.

The Tolls collected on the Pennsylvania State canals and rail-roads amounted to $989,317 42 cts. up to the 31st ult. which ends the fiscal year.

It is supposed that 50,000 bushels of Michigan wheat will be shipped from Toledo this fall.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Nov, 26, 1838.

The Hon. Mr. Attorney General Grundy I am told is very ill. He has for some months labored under a severe affection of the lungs, and is now, it is reported, incapable of articulating above a slight whisper.

The Hon. Henry Baldwin of the Supreme Court, is, I am sorry to say, laboring under the effects of indisposition. Judge Baldwin has been thus afflicted on previous occasions, and hence it is hoped that his present attack is but temporary. Mr. Amos Kendall is on his way from the West quite ill. The affairs of his office, or rather the affairs of some of his dependents, are reported to be in a sad condition.

We have much conversation in the city touching the alleged delinquencies of several officers in the Executive Departments. The subject will undoubtedly be made a matter of earnest investigation immediately after the opening of Congress, and until an official report be made, it were not advisable to make use of names. I hope, for the honor of my country, that one half of the rumors we have may prove utterly false.

The Supreme Court of this State is now in session in this place. Present, Messrs. Lockwood, Brown and Smith, Associate Justices.—*Vandalia Free Press.*

FROM LIBERIA.

We have received a file of the Liberia Herald to July. The papers speak very encouragingly of the state of affairs in that interesting country. We give below some extracts from the Herald.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The leading article of the Herald of June relates to the improving agriculture of the colony. It is not doubted that there will be an abundance of provisions for the approaching rainy season, notwithstanding the continued scarcity among the natives. The editor speaks of a journey to the New Georgia settlement, and gives a glowing account of the crops growing for the harvest—the beauty of the fields, and of the surrounding scenery.

The culture of the sugar cane has been commenced, and they have many acres ripe for cutting—but they have no mill to work it up, and the crop will therefore be a total loss. They have no artisan in the colony capable of constructing any machine that might answer as a temporary substitute for a sugar mill. [The Society should send out a mill forthwith.]

On the 20th of June, the Moral Friendship Society of Liberia, celebrated its fourth anniversary. They formed processions, attended an oration, accompanied with religious exercises, and afterward dined together at the residence of Mr. H. Teague, editor of the Herald. The dinner was substantial—the meats and game consisting of hams, ducks, turkeys, fowls, a roasted hog, &c. Other exercises followed in the afternoon, and the whole celebration was concluded by a select tea-party, which was closed at 12 o'clock at night—fashionable enough for Bond street.

A native traveller with whom the editor of the Herald says he has been 12 years acquainted, has penetrated the interior from Liberia to the country whence the gold and the cattle are brought to the market of Sierra Leone. He reports that the route to that country is shorter and better than from the English colony; and it is believed that with goods of the proper kind, quality and quantity, the trade might be easily diverted from Sierra Leone to Liberia.

From the National Intelligencer.

NEWS.

New York, November 27.

The money market is 'pinched' a little, the brokers and stock-sellers wanting a good deal more than they can get, to raise which they sell stocks, and on account of which stocks go down. The regular merchant is not pressed, however, the banks discounting to him pretty regularly, so that he goes on smoothly.

The toast, "*Uncompromising hostility to the re-election of Mr. Van Buren,*" drunk at the Conservative dinner, was from the honorable N. P. Talmadge. How can Mr. Van Buren now persuade his lieutenant-generals in South Carolina, Tennessee, and Missouri that he can carry his own State? One third of the Conservative interest of this great State voted for Governor Marcy as a semi-Conservative, which interest would have been lost to Mr. Van Buren in person. Indeed, I see by the Globe that Mr. Van Buren has slammed the door upon his own State, in wrath, for her rejection of her own son, and mounted upon a new monster's back—that of abolition—is pricking his sides to make the whole South shiver at his roar. This is the last Regency *bugaboo*, but will not last so long as did "Biddle's monster."

The river is closed as far as Hudson; that is, we have no news beyond there by the river. The weather yet continues cold.

John Quincy Adams is in the city on his way to Washington, as well as several other Northern and Eastern members. It is a curious item in the curious history of this venerable man, that the abolitionists (many of them) opposed his re-election to Congress because he is not ultra enough

In Mr. Parmenter's district (Mass.) there is to be a new trial December 17th. The Whigs stand a fair chance of winning this district.

We have had no Northern mail for two days. There is nothing of importance from the East.

There is but little doubt judging by the Regency indications here, that the Sub-Treasury is again to be pressed, perhaps in the Message, in which document, it is thought, will be stated that New York is not so great a State after all.

New York, Nov. 28.

It is stated, I see, in some papers West, that the names of particular Whig candidates for the Presidency were prominent before the people of New York at the late election. As our victory in a great part arose from our admirable harmony and the utter forgetfulness of all personal preferences for any man or men for any office, in the common devotion of all to the common good, it is well to hold up our example to the whigs of the Union.

The cheerful re-election of N. P. Tallmadge to the United States Senate, by Whig suffrages, will show the spirit in which we won our victory.

The Government is already proceeding against two of the sureties of Mr. Swartwout, Messrs Birdsall and Quackenboss, the two of the three who have property, and who, of course, must be sacrificed.—It is also stated that Mr. S. provided for the security of his bondsmen, but the depositary with whom was entrusted this security has spent it all! Of course no bondsmen can make up any thing like the amount of the alleged defalcation, say only $100,000 out of $1,250,000 the balance of which Uncle Sam must put to the account of profit and loss—it being the price of Lesson the 1st upon the practicability, utility, and security of a peripatetic sub-Treasury. All eyes here look to Congress for an early development of the ways and means by which the Secretary of the Treasury, "taking the responsibility," has guarded the public money.

The weather to-day is very moderate. We have hope that the river will open, for Albany, by the closing of the ice, it is apparently put back into the interior [illegible] or six hundred miles.

From Buenos Ayres we have dates to September 30. The French blockade strictly continues, and the Governor General, Rosa, supported by the Republic, is determined to make no concessions. How long the blockade will last there is no foreseeing. An attempt on the part of the French to sell some prizes taken in Montevideo created a good deal of sensation as having been ordered without a proper adjudication.

Montevideo (the Banca Oriental) is strictly in a state of siege by the Insurgents under Rivera, who have possession of nearly all the country. An unsuccessful effort was made in the early part of October, to let him into Montevideo.

From Rio Janerio we have dates to October 10. Senor Pedro de Arango Lima has been elected Regent of the Empire. There were 4,000 Government troops in Rio Grande. The organized force of the rebels is estimated at six or seven thousand men, half of whom are negroes. Of course the Government troops were making no movements, but were waiting for reinforcements.

From Canada and the North we have a mail to-day. The Bank of the People (Montreal) had been allowed to suspend specie payments. The Court Martial in Montreal had, as yet, ordered no one to be hung. The Montreal Herald says a